

APPLICATION  
FOR  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I,

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have invented certain improvements in

“APPARATUS FOR FINISHING PIECES CUT FROM A LENGTH OF  
TEXTILE MATERIAL, PARTICULARLY FOR CLOSING THE  
LEADING EDGE OF A TUBULAR PIECE”

of which the following description in connection with the accompanying  
drawings is a specification, like reference characters on the drawings  
indicating like parts in the several figures.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an apparatus for finishing pieces cut from  
5 a length of textile material unwound from a roll by sewing their leading  
edge, particularly for closing the leading edge of a tubular piece.

Hereinafter, for the sake of convenience of presentation, the term  
“length” is understood to designate woven or non-woven textile articles of  
different kinds, composed of one or more layers, even tubular and mutually  
10 different as for quality and consistency, while the term “piece” is understood  
to designate a portion cut from said length of textile material.

In the preparation of pieces of textile material, particularly padded pieces  
as used for example to cover mattresses or to prepare quilts, the need is felt  
to finish the leading edge in order to keep the various layers of the piece  
15 properly superimposed one another and avoid staggering of the edges, so  
that the piece can be positioned easily for the subsequent processes.

This need is felt even more when the pieces are cut from a length of  
textile material composed of multiple layers and unwound from a roll, or  
when the length of textile material is prepared by joining multiple layers  
20 unwound from respective rolls.

Tubular pieces are also known which are used to cover, for protective  
purposes, blocks of rubber latex, for example in the manufacture of  
mattresses.

Such tubular pieces, once cut to size from the unwound length of textile  
25 material, must be closed at one end so as to form a pouch for containing the  
latex block.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The aim of the present invention is therefore to provide an apparatus that  
is suitable to be inserted in a line for producing pieces of textile material,  
30 particularly tubular pieces, and allows to meet this requirement.

Within this aim, an object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus that is relatively simple to manufacture and therefore economically advantageous.

This aim and this and other objects which will become better apparent hereinafter, are achieved with an apparatus for finishing a piece cut from a length of textile material unwound from a roll by sewing its leading edge, particularly for closing the leading edge of a tubular piece, characterized in that it comprises: means for causing the advancement of said length of textile material, suitable to unwind two successive portions of the length of material, for a total longitudinal extension equal to the longitudinal extension of said piece; cutting means, arranged downstream of said advancement means and suitable to cut a piece from said length of textile material with a cut that is perpendicular to said unwinding direction and forms the rear edge of the cut piece and the leading edge of the length of textile material to be unwound; positioning means, arranged downstream of said cutting means and suitable to arrange the leading edge of said unwound length of material with respect to a sewing machine; said advancement, cutting and positioning means being coordinately operatable so that: in a first step, said advancement means unwinds said length of material for a said first portion whose longitudinal dimension is such that said leading edge is engaged in said positioning means; in a second step, said positioning means is actuated so as to position said leading edge in alignment with the sewing path of said sewing machine; in a third step, said sewing machine is actuated so as to produce a stitched seam along said leading edge; in a fourth step, said advancement means unwinds a said second portion from said length of material; and in a fifth step, said cutting means cuts a piece from said length of material.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become better apparent from the following description of a preferred

embodiment thereof, illustrated only by way of non-limitative example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a partially schematic perspective view of the apparatus;

Figure 2 is an axial schematic view of the apparatus of Figure 1 in the  
5 initial condition of the operating cycle;

Figure 3 is an enlarged-scale view of a detail of Figure 2;

Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 are schematic views of the apparatus of Figure 1 in four successive operating situations;

Figure 8 is a view of a second embodiment of the apparatus;

10 Figures 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are schematic views of a third embodiment in five operating situations.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Specifically with reference to Figure 1, the apparatus comprises means (not shown) for rotatably supporting a roll 1 on which a length of textile  
15 material 2, from which the pieces to be finished will be obtained, is wound. The length of material 2 is constituted for example by a tubular article for wrapping latex mattresses, or by a plurality of superimposed layers. In this last case, the length of material, instead of being pre-manufactured and wound on a single roll, can be produced by conveying and coupling at the  
20 inlet of the apparatus individual layers unwound from a corresponding number of rolls.

The length of material 2 is unwound from the roll 1 in the direction A by means of an advancement assembly generally designated by the reference numeral 3. Said assembly 3 is composed of two parallel grip rollers 4 and 5,  
25 between which the length of material is guided from above. The rollers 4 and 5 are perpendicular to the direction A and have, at one end, respective gears 6 and 7 that mesh with each other and are actuated so as to rotate in opposite directions by means of an electric motor 8 and a transmission composed of a belt 9 wound on a pair of pulleys that are keyed respectively to the output  
30 shaft of the electric motor 8 and on the roller 4 adjacent to the gear 6.

Below the grip and unwinding assembly 3 and at the rear of the length of textile material 2, a rail 10 is provided, which is parallel to the rollers 4 and 5 and acts as a sliding guide for a carriage 11 that comprises a bracket on which an electric motor 12 is supported, said motor having a shaft with a vertical axis that protrudes upward. A disk-like blade 13 is keyed to the shaft 12 and intersects the plane of the length of material 2 below the rollers 4 and 5.

The carriage 11 is rigidly coupled to a portion of a transmission belt 14 that is parallel to the rail 10. The belt 14 is wound in a closed loop around a driven pulley 14a and around a driving pulley 15 actuated by an electric motor 16.

At the rear of the length of material 2, i.e., on the side engaged by the roller 4, and below the grip and unwinding unit 3, there is an abutment bar that is parallel to the roller 4 and is composed of two L-shaped profiled elements 17a and 17b, between which there remains a gap 17c along which the blade 13 can slide. Opposite the abutment bar 17a and 17b, but on the opposite side of the length of material 2, there is a locking bar 18, constituted by a profiled element that has a C-shaped cross-section with two superimposed longitudinal wings 18a and 18b that delimit a longitudinal gap 18c that is directed toward the length of material 2 and faces the gap 17c. The profiled element 18 is supported, at the level of the circular blade 13, by two pneumatic actuators 19 and 20, which are suitable to move it between a position that is spaced from the length of material 2 and a position for locking the length of material 2 between the profiled elements 17a and 17b and the wings 18a and 18b in order to allow the blade 13 to slide in the gaps 17c and 18c during the cutting of the end portion of the piece 2 that will constitute the piece to be finished.

Below the bar 10 and parallel thereto there is an abutment bar 21 to which a plurality of equidistant elastic tabs 22 are fixed. The tabs 22 are substantially perpendicular to the plane of the length of material 2 and

protrude so as to form a sort of comb.

Proximate to the bar 21, but at the rear of the length of textile material 2, a strip 23 is articulated which is actuated by pneumatic actuators 24 capable of imparting to the strip an oscillation of 90° between a vertical position and a horizontal position. In the vertical position, the strip 23 is flush with the length of material 2, while in the horizontal position the strip 23 arranges itself below the tabs 22 and so that its free edge coincides with the ends of the tabs.

In front of the abutment bar 21 and parallel thereto there is a rail 24a that acts as a guide for a slider 25. The slider 25 supports a sewing machine 26 whose working plane is co-planar to the plane formed by the tabs 22.

The slider 25 is actuated with a reciprocating motion along the rail 24a so that the sewing machine 26 can be moved from one end to the other of the abutment bar 21. For the actuation of the slider 25 along the rail there is an electric motor 27 provided with a vertical output shaft on which a driving pulley 28 is keyed. A belt 29 is wound around the driving pulley 28 and is closed in a loop around a driven pulley 30. The portion of the belt 29 is parallel to the rail 24a and the slider 25 is fixed thereto in a manner similar to the fixing of the carriage 11 to the belt 14.

The operation of the apparatus is described hereinafter assuming that the apparatus is in the position assumed at the end of an operating cycle shown in Figure 2. In this position, the locking bar 18 is kept spaced from the length of textile material 2, which by being fed by the grip unit formed by rollers 4 and 5 can slide between the profiled elements 17a and 17b and the bar 18. The strip 23 is turned vertically downward and the sewing machine 26 is in stand by at one end of the rail 24.

While the initial end of the length of textile material 2 is gripped between the rollers 4 and 5, the motor 8 is activated (see Figure 4) and, by actuating the rollers 4 and 5 so that they rotate in opposite directions, causes the unwinding of the length of material 2 by a preset extent. The portion of the

length of material 2 which, due to the traction produced by the rollers 4 and 5, is unwound from the roll 1, after passing between the profiled elements 17a and 17b and the abutment bar 18, arranges itself between the strip 23 and the bar 21. The portion of the length of material 2 that is unwound in  
 5 each instance from the roll 1 has such a longitudinal dimension that its leading edge 31 protrudes slightly below the edge of the strip 23.

At this point, the cylinders 24 are activated, turning the strip 23 horizontally below the tabs 22 (see Figure 5) so as to block the front transverse margin 32 of the length of material 2 so that its leading edge 31,  
 10 by protruding forward from the tabs 22 and from the strip 23, is now positioned on the line of advancement of the needle of the sewing machine 26.

By activating the motor 27, the sewing machine 26 is made to advance along the rail 24a so as to sew the leading edge 31. Once sewing has been  
 15 completed, the cylinders 24 are actuated, returning the strip 23 to the vertical position (see Figure 6).

In the subsequent step (see Figure 7), the rollers 4 and 5 of the assembly 3 are activated again, unwinding from the roll 1 a portion of the length of material whose longitudinal dimension corresponds to the longitudinal  
 20 dimension of the piece 33 to be obtained.

Then the pneumatic cylinders 19 and 20 are activated, causing the advancement of the bar 18 until the edges of the wings 18a and 18b that delimit the gap 18c abut against the profiled elements 17a and 17b, thus locking the length of textile material 2. Once the length of material 2 has  
 25 been clamped, the electric motor 16 is activated and causes the advancement of the carriage 11 and therefore of the cutting assembly mounted thereon. In this manner, the rotating blade 13, by advancing along the gaps 17c and 18c transversely to the unwinding direction A, cuts from the length of textile material 2 a piece 33 whose longitudinal dimension is equal to the  
 30 longitudinal dimension between the edge 31 and the gap 18.

The operating cycle is then repeated in the manner described above.

It is evident that the described apparatus allows to work on individual pieces obtained from a continuous length of textile material wound on a roll. This ensures that the various layers that compose the piece, once the cutting of the length of material has been completed, cannot arrange themselves out of place during the handling to which they are subjected in order to be prepared for successive treatments such as bordering, quilting and so forth. If the tubular part is constituted by a tubular article, the stitched seam closes the leading edge and forms a pouch that can be used to cover mattresses or the like.

In the practical embodiment of the invention, numerous modifications and variations are possible all within the scope of the same inventive concept.

In a second embodiment of the invention, the tabs 22 for elastic retention of the margin 23 of the length of textile material are obtained by cutting notches 34 into a metal plate as shown in Figure 8.

In a third embodiment of the invention (see Figures 9-13), the bar 21 is articulated about an axis 35 located at a higher level than the axis 36 of the strip 23. A metal plate 37 is rigidly coupled to the bar 21, instead of the tabs 22, and in the inactive position arranges itself by gravity parallel to the strip 23 at a distance that is greater than the thickness of the length of textile material 2. The height of the metal plate 37 is such that its free edge 38 is arranged at an intermediate level of the strip 23.

By way of the distance between the walls of the metal plate 37 and of the strip 23, when said strip is turned so as to tilt horizontally the margin 32, said margin is locked by the edge 38 against the strip 23. As the rotation of the strip 23 continues, the axial offset of the axes 35 and 36 causes a sliding of the edge 38 on the strip 23 and the gradual expulsion of the margins 32 beyond the edge of the strip 23.

Once the strip 23 has reached the horizontal position, the edge 31 of the

The disclosures in Italian Patent Application No. BO2000A000716 from which this application claims priority are incorporated herein by reference.